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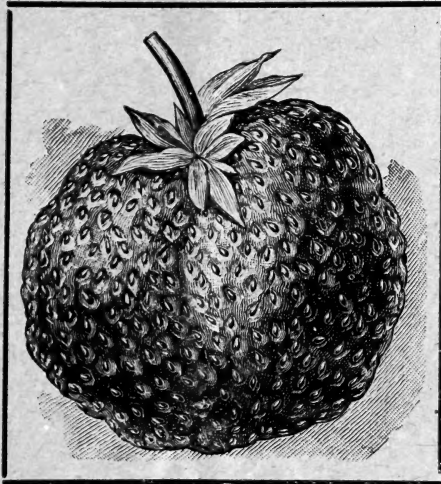
6261
1904

"MULTUM IN PARVO"

1904

FARMER'S

Catalogue



STRAWBERRIES

Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants,
Gooseberries, Grapes, Asparagus, etc.



L. J. FARMER,

Pulaski,

Oswego County, New York

A Little Bragging Now and Then is Indulged in by the Best of Men

We have been in the plant and berry business for twenty-one years now and in all this time we can say that we have never recommended any fruit to our patrons that we believed to be anything but valuable. Sometimes we have made mistakes but as a general thing the fruits that we have recommended have proven to be what we claimed and sometimes better. It is a source of great satisfaction to us to receive letters like the one from J. E. Champlin who writes: "I have been using your plants and following your ideas and think I have made quite a success so far and wish to thank you for the benefit I have received, as I read everything that comes from Farmer that I see." This letter is a type of many we receive every year.

Two New Strawberries

I believe that every strawberry grower should test a few new varieties every year. I have selected "Climax" and "Commonwealth" as the best two new varieties, in my judgment, to offer to my patrons this spring. Climax is very early and Commonwealth is very late. Both are perfect flowering varieties.

CLIMAX is a seedling of Bubach, fertilized by Hoffman. Berries are large as Bubach, uniform as Gandy and ripen extremely early, with Hoffman and Michel's Early. Last year it produced 6,300 quarts from less than a quarter of an acre, or at the rate of 25,000 quarts to the acre. Every berry looks as if turned out of a mould. It is creating a great furore in Delaware where it originated and I advise all to try it. Doz. 50c, 100 \$1.50.

COMMONWEALTH.—Perfect. Originated in Massachusetts by a grower who had been trying for years to produce a valuable late variety. This he thinks has been accomplished in the Commonwealth. He says: "It is as large as the largest, as productive as any of the largest, as fine flavored, as solid and as dark colored as any. It is smooth, similar to the Jucunda in shape, and very juicy. It is late. On the 17th day of July, 1902, as good berries were picked as during its season, and in quantity; the Marshall, Glen Mary and McKinley, side by side with it, being gone. The last berries were picked July 22. The plant is a good, strong grower, not so rank as

the Marshall, hardy, shows no sign of rust, a fair plant maker, setting its plants at medium distance from the parent. It has received no petting, but taken an equal chance with dozens of other kinds for the four years of its existence."

Mr. C. S. Pratt, the introducer of the Sample, says of the Commonwealth: "The Sample, which has been the best berry since '98, has met its superior. It is just as good to-day as ever, but there is a better berry."

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, the well known seedsman, saw the Commonwealth on the grounds of the originator and wrote of it as follows: "The berry is tremendously large, (14 of those I picked filled a quart box). The berries are symmetrical in shape, having a rich, glossy color. The flesh is dark red, nearly as dark as the Marshall. It is a great cropper and appears to be sufficiently hard fleshed to ship well. One of its most valuable characteristics is its lateness in maturing, for when I was there, July 2, the large bed which had bushels of growing fruit, had to be searched over very carefully to find a single quart of ripe berries." Doz, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

The Plum Farmer Black Cap

I cannot impress upon my patrons too strongly the importance of testing the Plum Farmer raspberry. With us it is the very largest black cap grown, running nearly one inch in diameter. It is larger and better than Cumberland. It is very early, productive and delicious to eat, not seedy and repulsive like old style black caps. It is fine for pies or sauce and to evaporate. We could fill this catalogue with testimonials for the Plum Farmer black cap. 40c per doz, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1000

Announcement



WE WISH to state to our numerous patrons that we are better prepared to fill all orders, whether large or small, this Spring, than ever before in our 21 years' experience in the plant business.

We have fully 3,000,000 plants, by careful estimate, of strawberries alone, while in raspberries, blackberries, etc., etc., we are proportionately well supplied.

Orders intrusted to us this Spring will be filled with care and dispatch.

Our Claims of Superiority.

A gentleman who widely advertises "Pedigree Plants" told us that the Rough Rider plants we sent him for his original stock of that variety were the finest plants he ever received anywhere from any nurseryman. There is only one way to secure pedigree plants, and it is by the plan that we have been practicing for 21 years, viz: to set only the most healthy and vigorous plants of the previous year's growth. All other theories are bosh and cannot stand before the onslaught of practical experience. We do not have to use a spy glass to determine a good plant to set; we don't even have to exercise our brain to do this; constant work among strawberries and plants have made the handling of them second nature to us and our reflex action does this for us. If you do not believe that Farmer's plants are superior to many and second to none, we want you to test them alongside of competitor's—we don't care whose—and watch the results in fruit. We believe that one reason why our plants are so superior is because Oswego County is so superior as a berry growing section. Berries from this section bring the most uniform large prices of any section of the United States, except the very first berries from Florida.

We Can Ship Plants Latest of All.

We have made a specialty in the past of supplying plants late in the season. We are located in Northern New York on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, whose waters so temper our climate that strawberry plants do not start so early by several weeks as in other sections close by. We begin to ship plants early in April, some seasons in March, and continue until June 1st with ordinary plants and until July 1st with transplanted plants. If you get disappointed elsewhere or wish plants late in the season, we can almost always fill your order even in June to your entire satisfaction. This is much better than waiting until August to start the strawberry bed from young sappy runners.

Our Transplanted Plants.

We take up plants early in Spring and trench them close together, allowing about one inch for every plant, or 12 plants to the linear foot. The rows are close together, about eight inches apart. These plants are mulched with fine straw and watered and sprayed with Bordeaux until ready to take up and ship or plant. Treated thus, these plants recover from the shock of digging, and when finally planted out, start and grow right along without any check as with ordinary plants. We advise our patrons to either get their plants and trench them in at home as we do, or else order these transplanted plants a few days before they are ready to plant. We will have thousands of them trenched in for the coming season's trade. We consider them twice as valuable as the common plant, set at the same time.

Worth Remembering.

The berry grower should always procure his stock of plants from localities whose season is backward as possible. It is better to get 500 miles north of where you intend to set them than 500 miles south. Plants are often killed by frosts in early spring when they come from a warmer clime. Plants procured from the

south at the time you are ready to plant them never thrive and do as well as those procured in the same latitude or farther north. We believe that plants remain dormant with us later than in any other section of the United States. We guarantee them to grow and do well even though your season be far advanced.

TERMS---Please Read Carefully.

Prices in this catalogue cancel all previous quotations. They have been made as low as it is possible for us to grow, dig, pack and ship good plants for and continue to do business.

Payment for plants must be made in advance. This is the most satisfactory way in the end, and too, we have no time to look up the responsibility of patrons.

References. As to our reliability and integrity, we refer to our postmaster, express agent or Pulaski National Bank. Please enclose stamp if you write them.

How to Send Money. Remit by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express or Banker's Money Order, New York Draft, or if amounts under \$1.00, by postage stamps. If you send personal checks, add 15 cents for collection.

When to Order. We prefer to have orders sent in as early as possible. We begin to ship plants early in April and the rush comes in April and May. We can often fill small orders every month in the year from March until December.

Small Orders. We never refuse an order however small, if possible to fill it, but the clerical work on a small order is just as much as on the large order, therefore we respectfully ask that you make the order amount to at least \$1.00.

Plants True to Name. We give personal supervision to propagating beds and also to packing. Our eyes have become so trained that we can detect plants of most every variety. There is not a bed that we are to dig plants from that has not been thoroughly inspected for mixtures by ourself. Mistakes will sometimes happen anyway, and should they happen, we are always ready to do what is right. Therefore if plants prove untrue to name, we will refill the order or refund the amount originally paid for them, but are not liable for other damages than herein named.

When Out of a Variety we reserve the right to substitute another equally as good, unless otherwise instructed.

How Far Can We Ship? By the use of damp moss and oiled paper and our new method of protecting the crowns from injury, we are enabled to ship plants almost any distance. We have sent plants successfully to every state in the Union, to Canada, Mexico, Bermuda and England. Plants by mail and express to distant points is our specialty. It costs no more to send plants to the extremes of the United States than it does only a few miles—eight cents a pound.

Low Express Rates. Nurserymen have a special rate of 20 per cent. off regular merchandise rates, and we get the benefit of this. On long distance shipments we get the benefit of pound rates in addition to the nurserymen's regular discount.

Remember in Writing, that our postoffice, express, freight, telegraph, telephone, bank and fruit farms are all located at Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y.

Strawberries.

Strawberries do well on any land that will produce crops of corn or potatoes. It pays to have it well drained and filled with humus. If impossible to underdrain, open deep ditches and work the land well up in beds so no water will stand long around the roots. For the supply of humus, either plow under clover and other green crops, or apply plenty of barn manure to the crops that precede strawberries. We prefer to grow one or two crops of corn and one crop of potatoes previous to setting the strawberry plants. The potatoes leave the land in fine shape, much more free from rubbish than corn. The cost of keeping the strawberries clean will be in proportion to the number of weeds allowed to go to seed among the corn and potatoes, therefore it pays to keep those crops clean if the crop of strawberries is to be produced at a minimum. The finest crop of strawberry plants grown in this section last year was produced on land that had tobacco grown on it for several years previous, and the strawberries were only hoed once.

For early berries, plant on warm sand or gravel, sloping to the east. For late berries choose clay or some other strong soil sloping to the north or west. For garden culture plant in rows three feet apart; for field culture make the rows four feet apart. Set the plants one foot apart in the row.

In setting plants use any tool that will get the roots down straight without doubling them. Some use a dibble, others a spade or short handled hoe. We use an adz-shaped tool.

Even though the soil is thoroughly incorporated with barn manure, it will pay to use about one-half ton of good rich potato fertilizer analyzing about 2 per cent. nitrogen, 10 per cent. potash and 10 per cent. phosphoric acid to each acre. Apply one-third of this to the rows before the plants are set, cultivating it in; one-third while the plants are growing, a handful between the plants at intervals of four weeks; and the balance to the rows of plants the following spring before growth starts. This spring fertilization before the fruiting season is very essential if largest crops are wanted. Cultivate as often as possible with horse, and hoe often enough to keep surface of the soil loose and the ground free from weeds. The best time to hoe is before the weeds show at all; if done at this time, the field can often be hoed eight times with less cost than twice after the weeds have become well established. Cut the blooms off the plants the first year else the plants will run to fruit and ruin themselves. When the parent plants have made four or five runners or young plants, the additional runners should be kept cut off for best results. These four or five young plants should be layered at intervals about the parent plant so they will strike root at once. All runners produced after this should be treated as weeds. Cover the whole surface, plants and soil, with a mulch of straw or some other coarse material from one to three inches deep about December 1st, or as soon as heavy freezing of the soil occurs. Uncover in early Spring, leaving a part on the row and placing the bulk of the mulch between the rows to act as a conservator of moisture and as a carpet for pickers. Carefully pull out all weeds that come up among the plants in early Spring. Be sure to dig out the mouse-eared chickweed if you have any. If left undisturbed, it will take entire possession of the soil and crowd out the strawberry plants.

Add 25 cents per 100 if plants are wanted by mail.

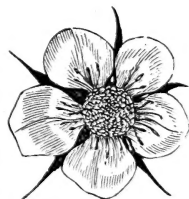
VARIETIES.

Those marked imp. are imperfect in flower, i. e., they lack some of the sexual organs and will not produce crops unless they are set close by perfect flowered varieties. It is generally considered



Perfect Bloom

that imperfect flowered varieties will stand more cold in blossoming time than perfect flowered kinds, but the perfect kinds are more liable to fertilize if rains occur in blooming time. For instance, if it is frosty or if high winds occur in blossoming time, the best crops are borne on the imperfect flowered kinds. If heavy rains occur in blooming time, the perfect flowered varieties will bear the best crops.



Imperfect Bloom

JOHNSON'S EARLY. We consider this the best extra early variety for the strong soils of the north. It may be a day or two later than Excelsior or Michel, but what it lacks in hours it more than makes up in size and productiveness, not to say in quality. We think so well of it that we plant it more largely for an extra early than any other variety. The plants are models of health, covering the ground with a carpet of dark green, bearing enormous crops of long, dark colored berries, deeply indented where the seeds are placed. Most extra early varieties run only to vines on clay soil, but the

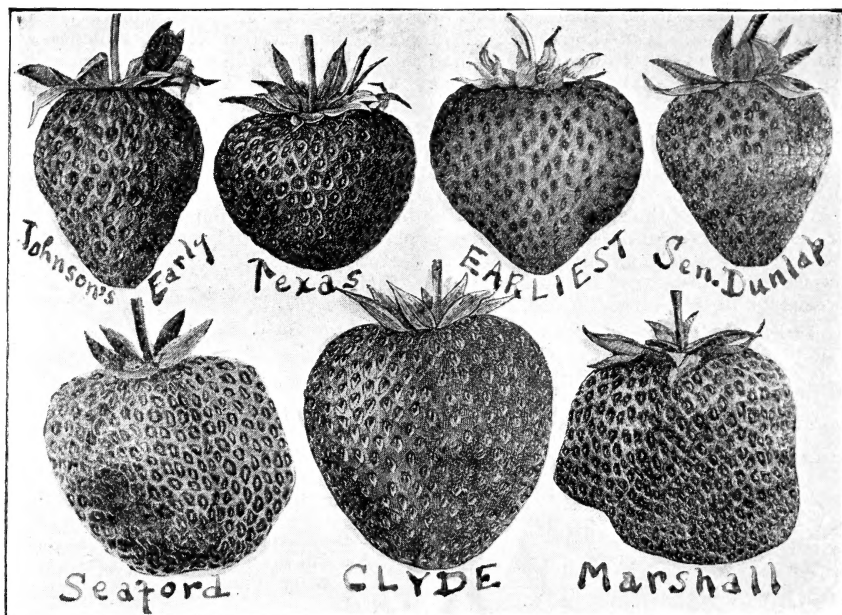
Johnson produces enormous crops with us on strong tenacious clay. Mr. Crawford of Ohio says, "For either market or home use this is a very desirable berry. The plant is an excellent grower, as healthy as can be and quite productive. If one had no other, this would give a good supply for a long period. While the fruit will not compare with some of the best varieties, it is still acceptable, being large, of good form and color and above medium in quality". I have 250,000 plants of this variety alone. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00; 10,000, \$25.00.

TEXAS. One of the extra early varieties very similar to Clyde, but better colored and more vigorous in leafage. It bore an enormous crop of berries that sold well in market. It has a trait of bearing crops in the Fall. The plants are large stocky growers, but do not run wild like most early varieties. This variety should be tried by all strawberry growers. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

EARLIEST. This is a seedling of the Michel and surpasses that variety in many respects, being more productive and averages larger. The plants too are even more vigorous growers. The ber-

The plants are good growers, reminding one of the old Beeder Wood. The berries are average size on ordinary soil, but the past season on clay, were the largest berries we had. We cannot account for this freak, as the year before they were of average size on clay. It is enormously productive and of good color and quality. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c, 1000, \$4.00.

CLYDE. This variety has always been a great berry with us. It does best on gravelly soil sloping to the south. I would not think of planting it on clay. It ripens a few days later than the ear-



ries are marvels of excellence as regards flavor and do not vary in quality during wet, sour weather, being always mild and sweet in flavor. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00.

EXCELSIOR. An extra early variety much grown in the South for first early. It is a great runner and the berries are produced as early as the earliest. The color is dark glossy. The flavor is sour but the berries would sell well even if small on account of its earliness. It has not done as well, so far, with us as Texas, Johnson and Earliest. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

SENATOR DUNLAP. This is a good safe variety to plant for home use or market.

iest varieties and when it will succeed is one of the best for home use or market. The fruit is extremely large, larger than Bubach and holds its size well to the end of the season. It has numerous faults like all strawberries. It sometimes sun scalds on account of scanty foliage and rots badly in wet weather. It does best in dry seasons. I have never seen any berry of its season that would surpass it on our soil. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

SEAFORD. (Imp.) A valuable variety for canning or shipping. The fruit is large, very firm and dark in color. It is very productive. The plants are vigorous growers, large and stalky. I con-

sider it one of the best early pistillates. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MARSHALL. There is no strawberry that will surpass Marshall in quality. It is superb. The fruit is very large with high culture, dark in color and meaty. It brings the very highest prices in markets. Plants good growers. It is very tender and liable to be killed when in bloom. I do not advise the careless grower to experiment with Marshall. It is the gentleman's strawberry. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

WARFIELD. This is an old variety that is still very popular in some sections as a canner and shipper. It is very dark in color and firm, an ideal canning strawberry. Plants are good growers. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00.

BUBACH. (Imp.) The Bubach is probably more largely grown than any other strawberry at the present. It has been popular for 20 years. The fruit is large, light colored and irregular, but produced in great quantities and holds its size well to the end of the season. It has never done well with me. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

Late Varieties.

ROUGH RIDER. A seedling of Bubach fertilized with Gandy. It resembles the Bubach in size and shape of fruit and in growth of plants, making large, stocky plants. The fruit is rich dark colored and very firm. We believe it is the firmest strawberry in existence. It has been shipped successfully to England, arriving in good condition. It seems to do best on strong, rich soil and in narrow rows. When allowed to make wide, matted rows the results are unsatisfactory. It succeeds admirably in Oswego County, N. Y., and in many other places where Bubach succeeds. It is extremely late in ripening and sells in Boston and other markets for Willsons, resembling that fine old variety in its palmy days. It is the latest strawberry we have ever fruited as well as the best shipper and canner. Dozen, 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$4.00.

SUNSHINE. (Imp.) A very late variety, enormously large and productive. The fruit is light in color and not so firm as Rough Rider. One of the most valuable varieties with us. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

GLEN MARY. One of the best if it succeeds. It does best on well drained soil whether sand or gravel. It won't

succeed on clay or undrained land. The fruit is very large, firm and irregular in shape. Color dark, with white tips on most specimens. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

SAMPLE. (Imp.) The plants of this variety are perfection, being of medium size and as healthy as can be. The fruit is very large, regular in shape and very firm. It is the great market variety to be depended upon in most all sections. It ripens quite late and continues to produce berries when most others are gone. There is no variety more productive nor none more dependable. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

RIDGWAY If I was confined to but one variety to grow for home use and market, it would be Ridgway, because it seems to just fit our soil and climate. I do not see it listed in some catalogues and conclude that it does not suit everybody as it does myself; perhaps these people are not familiar with its value. The fruit is medium in size, very glossy and beautiful, appearing as if the berries were turned out in a lathe. It is not only very productive and valuable itself, but is one of the very best to fertilize Sample, Sunshine and other late pistillates. I have sent them to Boston and had them sell by the crate at 20c per quart wholesale. Dozen, 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

BRANDYWINE. A late variety very much esteemed in many localities. If allowed to mat too thickly in the row the yield is too small. When grown in narrow rows the yield is good and the berries are rich, dark crimson and very attractive, being large, regular in shape and very showy on account of the beautiful hull. It ripens very late, is very productive of pollen and hence valuable as a pollenizer for late pistillates. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00.

GANDY. The Gandy is the standard late variety for market, being large and very firm as well as late. The quality is excellent. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

ATLANTIC. A variety that succeeds only with the very highest culture. It is large, late and productive when conditions are right. Its firmness and beautiful appearance command the top notch prices when sold in the market. Dozen, 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$5.00.

NICK OHMER. One of the fancy varieties that succeed only under conditions that are right. It is highly praised by

6 *Six leaders: Johnson, Clyde, Ridgway, Rough Rider, Sample, Sunshine.*

many parties especially in Ohio. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

WM. BELT. An irregular large berry that does splendidly in some localities in the care of skillful growers. It bears a big crop the second year of fruiting with us. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

ENORMOUS. (Imp.) One of the most reliable varieties for all kinds of soils. Large, late and very productive. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

HAVERLAND. (Imp.) Enormously productive, attractive and early, one of the standards. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

Additional Varieties

Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

RUBY. Dark, large, mid-season, productive.

EARLIEST. Very early, fine flavored.

KLONDIKE. Very late, large, productive.

AUG. LUTHER. Very early, fine quality.

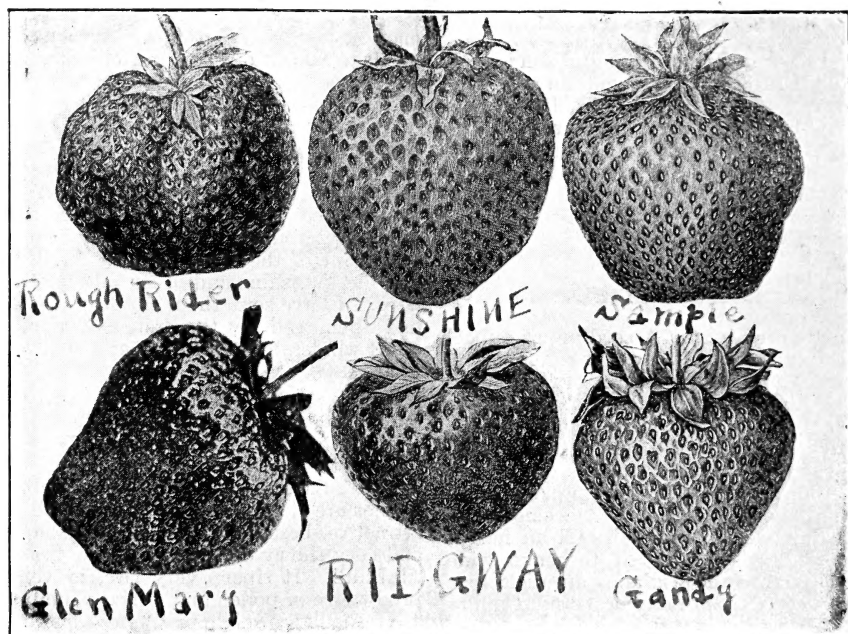
MIDNIGHT. Large, late, productive.

DROUTH KING. Productive, stands drough.

REPEATER. Bears second crop in Fall.

CORSICAN. Large, fine flavor, late.

LADY RUSK. (Imp.) Early, very firm and dark.



PARSON'S BEAUTY. A very large, attractive market berry, very popular at its home in Maryland where it is extensively planted for shipping north. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MARIE (Imp.) A seedling of Crescent fertilized with Cumberland. Very productive and a good rough-and-tumble variety. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MILLER. One of the fancy varieties succeeding only with highest culture, when it is extremely large and handsome. Dozen, 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

CRESCENT. (Imp.) Early, enormously productive.

SPLENDID. Productive, firm and valuable.

WILLIAMS. Large, late, productive.

GIBSON. Very late, large

PARKER EARLE. Late, productive, medium in size.

..... Vermont, June 1st, 1903.
The vines reached me May 20th in good condition. The Diamond was the finest specimen received this season. I had some from I regret that I had not ordered more of my vines from you as those I got elsewhere were only fair and some quite inferior.

W. H. Palmer.

Raspberries

Red and black raspberries have proved to be exceedingly profitable crops to raise during the past few years. The ruling price for black caps has been 10c per quart in our local markets and red berries have sold much higher. Cuthberts have sold in Boston as high as 30c per quart, when shipped from this county. A well tended raspberry patch will produce nearly as many quarts as the same area in strawberries, and the work can be done almost entirely with the cultivator after the first year. Set reds in rows five or six feet apart and blacks and purples in rows about seven or eight feet apart. Set the plants one to three feet apart in the row. It takes about 2,000 plants to the acre. Keep well cultivated and hoed, and nip back the canes when one foot high the first year and when two feet high in the following years. In the Spring of each year trim out all old wood if it has not been done after the fruiting season, shorten in the ends of the canes, cultivate thoroughly and apply about 500 to 1,000 pounds of good strong commercial fertilizer, especially rich in phosphoric acid and potash, to each acre. If well fertilized and cultivated, the raspberry patch can be made to last almost indefinitely in the same place. If wanted by mail add 10c per doz. and 50c per hundred for postage.

MARLBORO.—Color, red. The best extra early variety for the North as it is large, firm and very productive. The color is beautiful but the quality is not equal to Cuthbert. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

MILLER. (red)—Very popular in the south and most sections of the United States as an extra early. The fruit is about the same shape as black caps and not as large as Marlboro. The plants are vigorous. 30c per Doz; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

CUTHBERT (red)—This variety is the par excellence red raspberry with most careful growers. The quality is of the best, the vigor of the plants is unexcelled and when the suckers are kept down the yield is excellent. The finest flavored of all and if you sell a customer a lot of the berries, he wants more the next year. The finest shortcake in existence can be made of Cuthbert raspberries. 30c per Doz; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

LOUDON (red)—The Loudon, like the Cuthbert, is a late raspberry. It ripens during a somewhat longer season, beginning to ripen earlier. The Loudon will stand more cold weather than Cuthbert. The berries have about the same general appearance but are not of as fine quality. The plants require quite different treatment. The Cuthbert is inclined to make too much growth, while the Loudon must be well fertilized or you do not get cane enough. Whatever cane is produced is covered from tip to roots with elegant berries commanding the best prices. For market purposes, I prefer Loudon; for home use I prefer Cuthbert. 30c per Doz; \$1.50 per 100; \$12 per 1000.

PHOENIX (red)—This is a very early

red raspberry, showing great vigor and productiveness. The fruit is produced in quantity and is of fine flavor. 30c per Doz; \$2 per 100.

PALMER (black)—This is the best of the extra early varieties of black raspberries. The fruit is medium in size, of fine quality and produced in great abundance. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

SHAFFER (purple) — The Shaffer belongs to the class of raspberries that are generally supposed to be crosses of the blacks and reds as they generally show some of the traits of both. For instance, the fruit is large and softer like the reds while the canes grow more like the blacks. The Shaffer is an enormous yielder and pays well to grow for home use or nearby market. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

PLUM FARMER (black)—This is the best all around blackcap raspberry that we have ever fruited. It begins to ripen but a few days later than the Palmer and produces the largest crop of the largest berries that we believe it possible to gather from a blackcap bush. The fruit has a bloom somewhat like the Gregg, while the Cumberland is almost jet black. The berries are thick meated and very firm, while the Cumberland is thin meated and rapidly goes down in the baskets. The bushes are the most rampant, healthy growers we have on the place. I have sold these plants to some of the best growers all over the United States and only the greatest praise comes from them all. I have fruited them side by side under the same circumstances with Cumberland, Kansas and others and the Plum Farmer is the best of all.

Those who want a blackcap for business, a plant they don't have to pet, had better set the Plum Farmer. The berries sell themselves. Customers when shown them, hold up their hands and say "Oh, my!" 40c per Doz; \$1 25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Testimonials for the Plum Farmer Black Cap Raspberry.

Hastings, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1903.

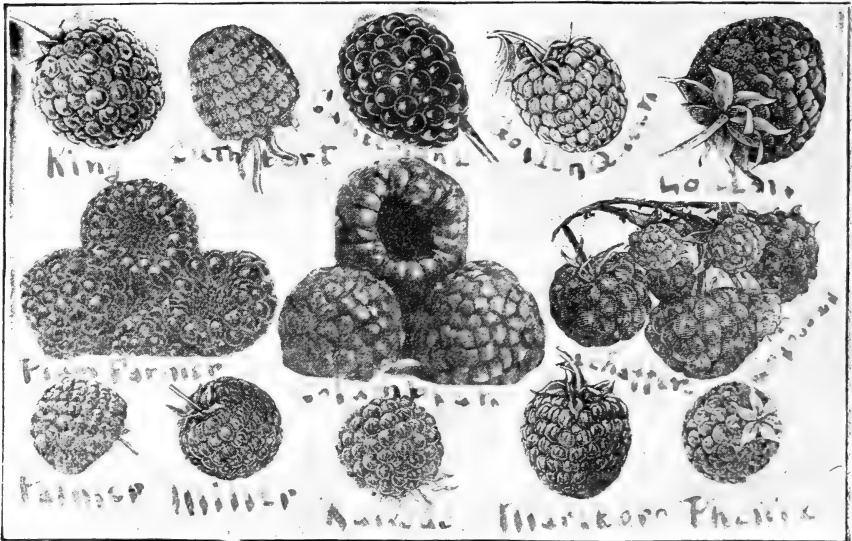
The Plum Farmer raspberry bought of you have fruited this season for the first time and I am more than pleased with them. They are a great berry, the largest I ever saw and immensely productive. Everyone that saw them was delighted with them, they were such large berries. If I were to set 100 acres of raspberries I would set no other. Sincerely,

Mrs. R. J. Dimon.

who had any of them were eager for more.
E. L. Webb.

CUMBERLAND (black) — This variety was introduced several years ago as the largest and best of all blackcaps. It has never shown great merit with us. 30c per Doz; \$2 per 100.

COLUMBIAN (purple)—This can be well named the "tree raspberry" as it is the most rampant grower of all raspberries. The originator trained one bush 13 feet high and picked one bushel of fruit from it in one season. The fruit of Columbian is firmer and of slightly better quality than Shaffer, but it is of poorer color and not so easily picked. The canes of Shaffer are purple and the Columbian canes are yellow. If I were to



Hastings, N. Y., Sept 21, 1903.

In 1902 I bought 1100 Plum Farmer black cap plants of you and must say they are the LONGEST black cap grown. I have raised the Ohio, Gregg, Kansas and Tyler and have discarded all others but Plum Farmer. They are the coming black cap and the only one for me. They are very strong, healthy growers and are the fancy berry for market and outsell all others. I shall plant ten acres in the Spring of 1904. Respectfully,

C. E. Bush.

Hastings, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1903

I have handled black caps for the past few years and this year I sold the Plum Farmer for C. E. Bush of our place and they were the finest berries I ever sold and sold far ahead of all other black caps. Respectfully,

John Frey.

.....LaFayette, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1904.

The Plum Farmer blackcaps are the finest berry I ever saw. Sold some of them in Syracuse and they were much talked about. All

plant for home use or canning I should select Columbian; if for market, the Shaffer. Both of these raspberries are midseason in fruiting. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1000

KING.—A comparatively new variety that is becoming very popular. Very early, large, productive, hardy and free from disease. Highly recommended by Ohio Exp. Station. 50c Doz; \$3 per 100.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The best yellow raspberry. Large, hardy and productive; very fine quality. 35c per Doz; \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

.....N. Y., May 11, 1903.

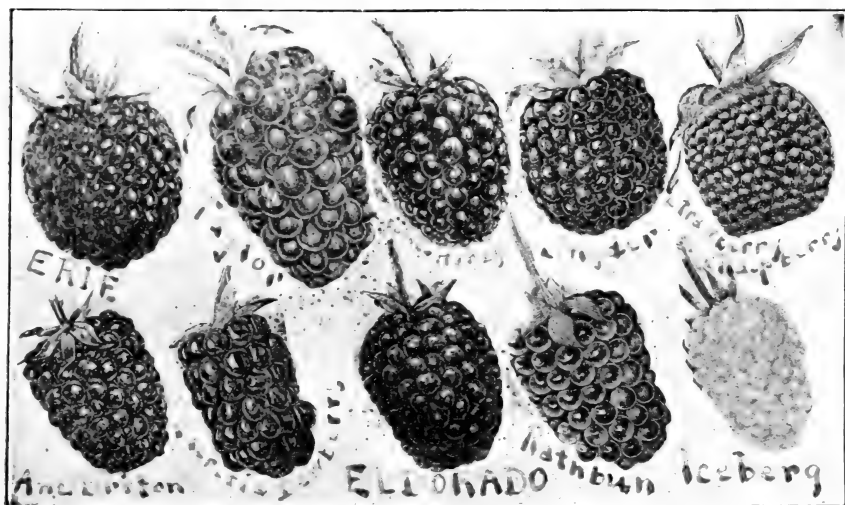
I received the berry plants all right and they were fine. If these should not live I shall blame myself. Mrs. Adele McIntosh.

Blackberries

The culture of the blackberry is very similar to that of the raspberry. Set the plants in rows about eight feet apart and the plants one to three feet apart in the rows. Do not cultivate deep as this tends to break the roots and cause suckers to come up that interfere with cultivation. Keep down all young suckers that come up between the rows. The blackberry makes a profitable crop to raise in sections where wild ones are not too plentiful. It is easier for the farmer to care for a couple of hundred plants and have all the berries the family wants than to spend a whole day, when he needs rest, in roaming the fields for wild ones.

SNYDER.—This is the best early market variety for the North. It is round in shape, firm and produced in immense quantities. The flavor is not the best unless you allow them to get thoroughly

ERIE.—The very largest of all the blackberries. The fruit is round and very beautiful and produced in great abundance when the canes do not winter-kill. We do not advise planting it in



ripe and soft. The canes are stubbed, stocky growers. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

TAYLOR.—The Taylor is the sweetest and best of all blackberries. It begins to ripen in midseason and lasts until quite late, producing an immense crop of fruit which is long in shape like the wild berries. Those who long for the sweet, wild blackberries of their childhood days had better plant the Taylor. The canes are hardy and can be told by their yellowish tint. We grow this variety more largely than any other and have fully 100,000 plants to offer, hence the low price. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

STONE'S HARDY.—What the Snyder is for early this is for late. It is just like that variety to all appearances, but late. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

Northern New York and similar locations. 45c per doz, \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

ANCIENT BRITON.—One of the best, very large, hardy blackberries to grow in the North. 45c per doz, \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1000.

LOVETT'S BEST.—Adapted to the South. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100.

RATHBUN.—An extremely large berry but not quite hardy enough for the North. 75c per doz, \$5 per 100.

ELDORADO.—A comparatively new variety which is in great demand. 75c per doz, \$3 per 100.

ICEBERG.—A paradox of the fruit world—a white blackberry. This produces a fine crop of beautiful berries when laid down and covered, but is not hardy enough here for an open winter.

It is being largely planted by amateurs who have time to cover them for winter and by parties further south who do not have to cover. We have a fine, large stock. 10c each, 75c per doz, \$5 per 100.

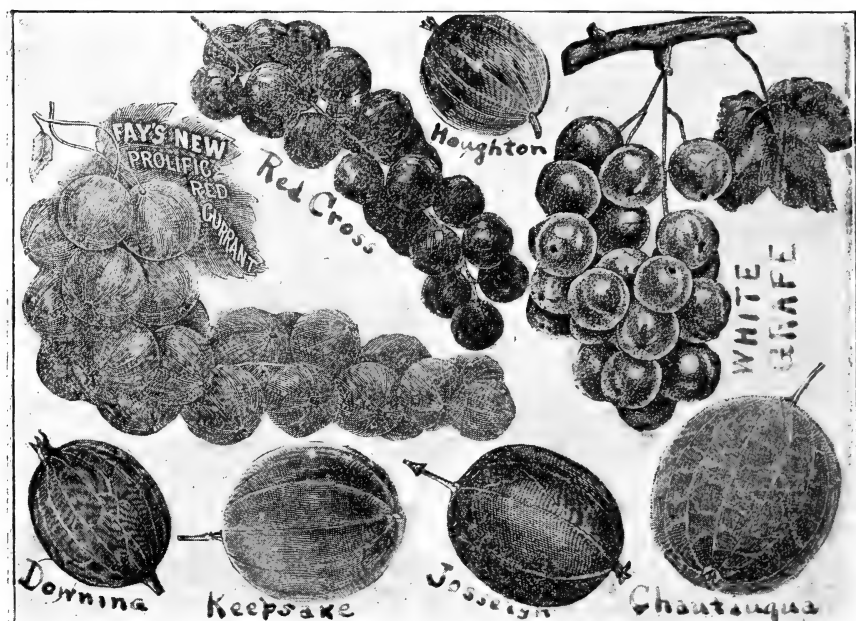
MERSEREAU.—Claimed to be a great improvement on the Snyder, larger, more vigorous if possible, and better colored fruit. We have about 2,000

plants at 75c per doz, \$4 per 100.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—From the fact that dewberries ripen so early, they have become quite profitable with those who can give the necessary care. They require to be trained to wires like grapes or tied to stakes. Lucretia is the best we have tried. 30c per doz, \$1.25 per 100.

Currants

Plant on very rich soil, made so by repeated applications of rich barn fertilizers and potash salts applied to the crops that precede currants. It takes 2,904 plants to the acre, set in rows 5x3. Give clean culture and mulch with straw about the bushes during the fruiting season. Cut out old wood after it has borne several



crops and replace by allowing new canes to grow from the roots. Keep the plant in upright bush form and do not allow it to become crowded. If you allow weeds and grass to grow around them, currants will be a failure in both quantity and quality of fruit. We spread a shovelful of manure and a quart of ashes about each plant in November, and have wonderful success with currants and gooseberries.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—This is, to our mind, the very best red currant. It ripens earlier than most currants, is very productive, extra large and of fine flavor. Well grown Fay currants will sell in any market when most others will go begging. 10c each, 75c doz, \$5.00 per 100.

RED CROSS.—Originated by Jacob Moore, who selected it as the best from thousands of seedlings. Claimed to be

vigorous as North Star, larger than Fay or Cherry and with bunches as long as Victoria. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz, \$5.00 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE.—The finest of all the white currants and the sweetest and best flavored of all currants. It is the earliest currant to ripen and is very productive. We unhesitatingly recommend this as the best currant for home use and the

best white one for market. 10c each, 75c 60c per doz, \$4.00 per 100. Victoria, per doz, \$5.00 per 100. Pomona and Wilder 10c each, \$1.00 per doz, \$5.00 per 100.

CHERRY, VERSAILLES, RED DUTCH, LEE'S PROLIFIC, NORTH STAR, 10c each,

GOOSEBERRIES

The gooseberry is a fruit that will pay if a market can be secured for it. Comparatively few people are used to it; however a taste can be readily acquired. There is no fruit that goes better than canned gooseberries. The American varieties are smaller than the English, but are free from mildew and bear enormous crops if the worms are kept off. The English varieties may be grown by spraying with liver of sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, which will prevent mildew. Watch the gooseberry and currant in early spring and spray with Paris green water as soon as the worms appear. If not attended to in the right time, it takes but a few days for the leaves to be entirely stripped. The berries then ripen prematurely and dry up in the sun.

HOUGHTON.—This is the smallest, most vigorous and productive of all the gooseberries. The fruit is fine flavored and best of all for home use. The color is pale red and the berries are smooth. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz, \$5.00 per 100.

DOWNING.—Larger than Houghton and almost as productive but not quite as fine flavored. Color pale green. These two are the most grown of all varieties in America. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz, \$5.00 per 100.

JOSSELYN OR RED JACKET.—A large American variety that is destined to be-

come very popular; possibly surpassing the Downing and Houghton some day. Color deep red. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

KEEPSAKE.—One of the largest and most productive of the English sorts. Color light green; smooth berries. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

CHAUTAUQUA.—A cross of the American and English varieties, said to be very vigorous and productive. Color green. 25c each, 2.00 per doz.

INDUSTRY.—One of the favorite English varieties, but it has never done well with us. Color red 25c each, \$2.00 doz.

GRAPES

Grapes do the best in a sunny location on the south side of buildings, tight board fences, etc., where the sun can play over them nearly all day. The fruit is produced in greater abundance, ripens up better and the vines remain in a healthier condition. Set in rows eight feet apart with vines about eight to ten feet apart in the row. Dig a hole about one foot deep and three feet long; put some rich soil in the bottom and plant the vine on this. Keep trimmed and trained to trellis every year. It will pay to get a good treatise on the culture of the grape and study it carefully. Every farmer should have a dozen or more vines for home consumption. Prices are for two-year vines postpaid.

NIAGARA.—Most popular of all the white grapes. Bunches very large, often weighing over a pound; berries large. Vines enormously productive. Ripens midseason. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

WORDEN.—The best black grape we have ever grown for home use and universally popular with all. The vines are slow growers and are loaded every year with large stems of fine flavored grapes. Ripens very early. 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—A new black grape which ripens in advance of all. It is very hardy, productive and of fine flavor. The seeds part readily from the pulp and need not be swallowed. 25c each.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—The earliest and sweetest of all white grapes. The bunches are medium in size; the berries a little larger than Delaware. It ripens earliest of all good grapes. Desirable for home use. 30c each, \$3.50 per doz.

BRIGHTON.—Color red. Flavor very fine. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

DELAWARE.—The finest flavored of all. Color red. Vines lack in vigor in some sections, but very productive when it thrives. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

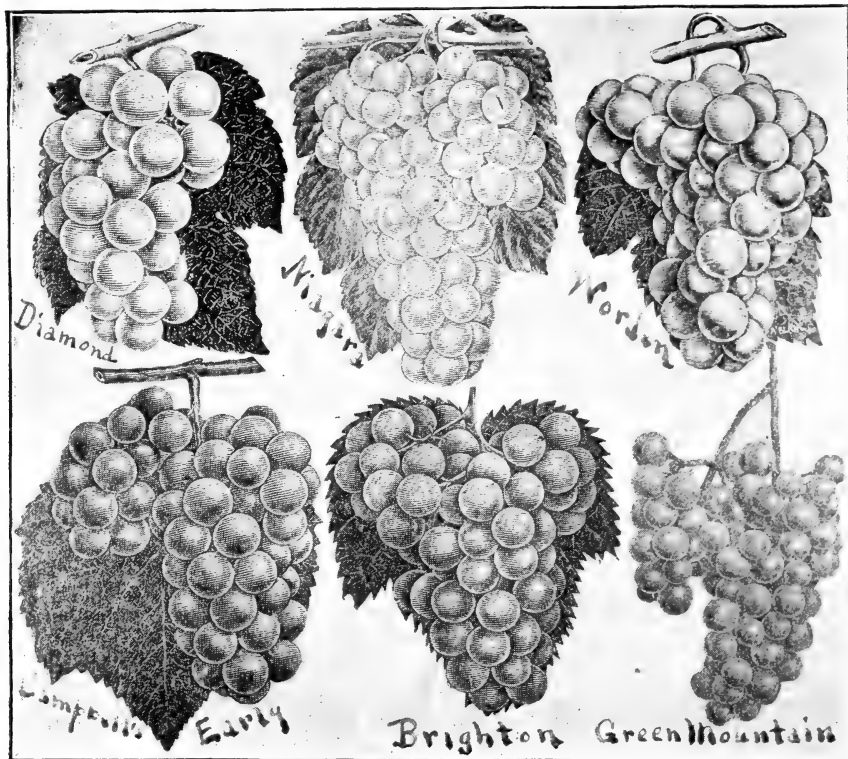
CONCORD.—The most popular grape in America. Hardy, productive and free from disease. Succeeds when others fail. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Extremely early, ripening nearly two weeks ahead of Concord, its parent. Berries very large and of fine flavor. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

CATAWBA.—A very fine late grape that keeps best of all. Color red; quality sprightly and excellent. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

AGAWAM.—A pale red grape of large size and fine quality. Hybrid of foreign and American vines. 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

DIAMOND.—A large, "yellowish" white grape of fine quality and very productive. Ripens midseason. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Asparagus does best on well drained upland. Avoid low, wet, frosty land for this crop. Plow furrows as deep as the plow will run, and about five feet apart. Set the plants one foot apart in the bottom of the furrow. Cover lightly with earth. When the shoots get six inches high, hoe more earth about them and continue to hoe in at intervals during the season till the trench is full. Cultivate the middles and keep down all weeds. Mulch the rows with rich manure every winter and apply enough brine to keep the weeds from growing, or keep them down with hoe and cultivator. Cuttings may be made the second spring from planting. Every farmer ought to have a large asparagus bed—at least 100 plants—and there is money in it for market. There are six good varieties. Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil. Price 30c per doz; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000. Add 5c per doz; 30c per 100 if by mail.

RHUBARB ROOTS—The best early sort 10c each, \$5 per 100.

Novelties

JAPANESE WINEBERRY—Bearing plants 10c each; dozen 50c.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY—Two, 10 cts; dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY—Twenty five cents each; dozen \$2.50.

DWARF JUNE BERRY—Twenty cts each; dozen \$1.50

Extra Large Plants

It sometimes happens that parties want almost immediate results from fruit plants. We have a quantity of bearing plants of raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, grapes, etc., that we will have to remove this spring, and should you be in need of any of these, we will quote prices. The expense of digging and packing these plants is much greater than ordinary plants, otherwise the price would be the same. These plants better be sent by freight or express.

Out Door Roses

DOROTHY PERKINS—This new rose was grown from seed of *Rosa Wichuriana*, crossed with pollen from *Mme. Gabrielle Luizet*. In habit of growth, in foliage and blooming in immense clusters, it closely resembles the *Crimson Rambler*, but the flowers are more double and of a beautiful shell pink color. It belongs to the *Rambler* type, often attaining a growth of fifteen feet in one season. Unlike the other *Rambler*s the flowers are very sweet scented. Very hardy, having withstood a temperature of twenty degrees below zero. Thirty cents each; dozen, \$2.50, postpaid.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The most popular of all out door climbing roses. Flowers produced in immense clusters that completely cover the plants. 25c each.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Very similar to above but requires longer time to get into full bloom; color, yellow.

ALFRED COLCUMB—Color carmine-crimson.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Rich Carmine.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Deep, brilliant rosy carmine, shaded towards the center with rich carmine-crimson. 30c each.

COQ. DES ALPS—White, tinged blush.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson.

JOHN HOPPER—Bright rose with carmine center.

LA FRANCE—Peach pink.

MAGNA CHARTA—Dark pink.

MARGARET DICKSON—White with pale flesh center

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Cherry rose mingled with carmine.

MADAME PLANTIER—Pure white.

PAUL NEYRON—Lovely dark pink. Flowers largest of all.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Yellow, hardy.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Dark crimson-maroon.

CAPRICE—Striped. Pink dashed with white and carmine.

CHAS. LA FEBRE—Crimson.

CLIO—Delicate satin blush with light shading of rosy pink.

COQ DES BLANCHES—Color white.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE—(Moss rose). Rosy pink.



CRIMSON GLOBE—(Moss). Rich, deep crimson.

BLANCHE MORREAU—(Moss). Pure white.

CUMMERLAND BELLE—(Moss). Pink climbing.

Prices of the above two-year-old roses, 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen. We will send one plant each of the twenty-five kinds for \$3.50.

Clematis

MADAM VAILLARD—Light rose color, with lilac shading.

JACKMANNI—Intense violet purple with

rich velvety appearance, flower four to six inches in diameter. Blooms from July until cut by frost.

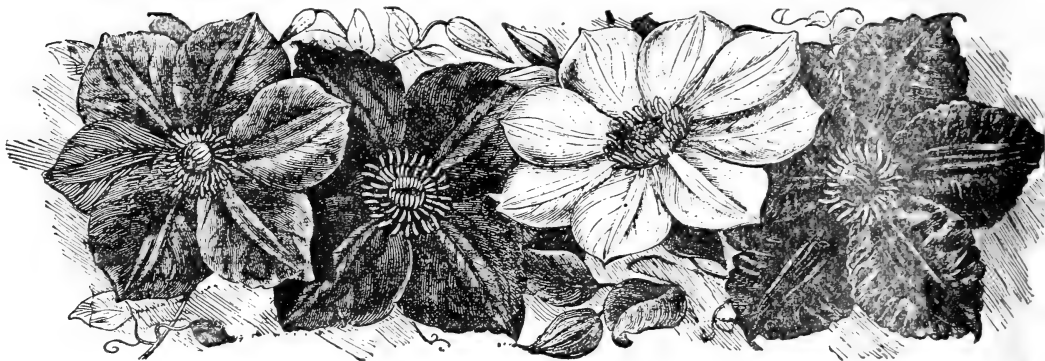
HENRYI—Large, creamy white, perpetual bloomer, hardy and vigorous.

MAD. ED. ANDRE—Color, a distinct, crimson red. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Prices, 25 cents each, postpaid. One plant of each of the four kinds for 75c.

Rural Books for the Fruit Grower

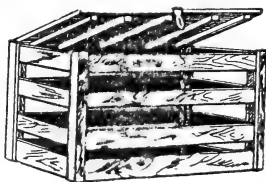
	Not pre- paid.	Pre- paid
Roe's Success with Small Fruits....	\$1 00	\$1 10
Bush Fruits, by Prof. F. Card.....	1 50	1 65
American Fruit Culturist, Thomas	2 50	2 75
Practical Fruit Grower, Maynard..	50	55
Fungi and Fungicides, Weed.....	1 00	1 10
Fumigation Methods, Prof. John- son.....	1 00	1 10
Grape Culturist, A. S. Fuller.....	1 50	1 65
Grape Grower's Guide, Charlton...	75	80



Seed Potatoes

EARLY MICHIGAN—This is the only variety we grow. It is a white potato similar to the Beauty of Hebron in shape, extremely early, of fine quality and productive. It is the best extra early potato we have ever grown. Peek, 50c; bushel, \$1.50; smaller size, 40c pk; 1.25 bushel.

Berry Crates and Baskets



We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of baskets—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000. Special prices on larger lots.

Address **L. J. FARMER,**
Pulaski, N. Y.

..... Wisconsin, May 12th, 1903.
Those strawberry plants received O. K.
W. H. Young.

Green House Construction, Prof. L. R. Taft.....	1 50	1 65
Green House Management, Prof. L. R. Taft.....	1 50	1 65
Horticulturist's Rule Book, L. H. Bailey.....	75	80
Insects Injurious to Fruits, Saun- ders.....	2 00	2 20
The New Horticulture, H. A. Stringfellow.....	1 00	1 10
The Nursery Book, L. H. Bailey....	1 00	1 10
The Nut Culturist, A. S. Fuller.....	1 50	1 65
Peach Culture, Fulton.....	1 00	1 10
Pear Culture for Profit, Quinn.....	1 00	1 10
Henderson's Hand Book of Plants	3 00	3 25
Propagation of Plants, A. S. Fuller	1 50	1 65
Plums and Plum Culture, Prof. F. A. Waugh.....	1 50	1 65
Principles of Fruit Growing, L. H. Bailey.....	1 25	1 35
Pruning Book, L. H. Bailey.....	1 50	1 65
Quince Culture, W. W. Meech.....	1 00	1 10
The Rose, Its Cultivation, Varieties etc., H. B. Elwanger.....	1 25	1 35
Parsons on the Rose.....	1 00	1 10
Small Fruit Culturist, A. S. Fuller	1 00	1 10
The A B C of Strawberry Culture, T. B. Terry and A. I. Root.....	50	55
Strawberry Culturist, A. S. Fuller	25	30
Spraying of Plants, E. G. Lodeman	1 00	1 10
Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard, Henry Stewart.....	1 00	1 10
Drainage, Chamberlain.....	35	40

Planet Jr. Cultivators

The Planet, Jr., No. 8 Horse Hose, price \$8.00 complete.

Planet, Jr., 12 tooth strawberry cultivator complete, \$8.00.

Planet, Jr., Double Wheel Hoe (hand) complete, \$6.50.

Prices of other Planet Jr. tools given upon application.

Strawberry Setter—The adz-shaped tool used by L. J. Farmer for setting strawberries, etc. Price, hand made, 75c; postpaid, \$1.00.

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Date

[illegible]

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FOR FARMER'S PLANTS

.....California, Nov. 21, 1903.
The plants reached me today in good condition.
Mrs. H. A. Van Heusen.

.....Maryland, June 15, 1903.
From the strawberry plants received from you a few years ago called "Earliest" we had ripe berries this year the 13th of May. They certainly are rightly named. Samuel Resh.

.....N. J., Sept. 12, 1903.
The plants were received by me on the 7th. They were all in good condition. Many thanks.
John A. Most.

.....N. Y., April 1, 1903.
The plants were received all right. With thanks,
Peter McArthur.

.....N. Y., April 25, 1903.
Plants received in good order this month. They are beautiful plants.
Mrs. J. T. Gregory.

.....Va. April 25th, 1903.
I am well pleased with the appearance of the plants. I have planted them and they seem to be starting off well.
W. B. Watts.

.....N. Y., May 25, 1903.
Plants received all right.
J. T. Howe.

.....Pa., May 26, 1903.
Order No. 8256 came all O. K.
John C. Haver.

.....N. Y., June 3, 1903.
I received the nursery stock I ordered from you in fine condition and was more than satisfied. A few plants died. The rest are growing and looking good. You will hear from me again for future orders. My strawberries this year look disappointing; no rain since April except one light shower.
Fred D. Hosmer.

.....Conn., May 8, 1903.
The plants arrived all right Thursday morning and they are all set out and ready to grow. You sent me a fine lot of plants for which accept thanks. Very truly,
W. L. Hannah.

.....Wisconsin, April 20, 1903.
I received the grape vines this morning and everything was all right.
Mabel Austria.

.....South Dakota, June 13, 1903.
I received the plants you sent me last Spring in fine condition. They are doing nicely. Never lost one plant. Many thanks.
Mrs. Clara Calhoun.

Oswego Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1903.
How are you and the strawberry plants? How did the Rough Rider do with you the past season? I raised a No. 1 crop of them. For me I had rather have one Rough Rider than 25 Marshall; they have never done anything for me. On $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Rough Rider and Bubach I picked 6,400 quarts and they netted me 10c a quart for the whole crop. Please send me catalogue. I shall probably want some stock.
O. H. Merchant.

.....N. Y., May 27, 1902.
The plants came May 22nd. in fine condition. We set the strawberry plants the same day; think they will all live. Am very well pleased with them.
Mrs. H. Dickson.

Pulaski Co., Va., July 17, 1903.
The Rough Rider is all right (Mr. Allen to the contrary notwithstanding). I think he did the berry injustice in his catalogue. I had them fine until July 1st.
W. B. Ransom.

.....Pa., July 6, 1903.
By the way, those Ridgway plants you sent me turned out berries to beat all. I have fallen in love with it. Shall want some plants in the Spring. Sample, Ridgway, Clyde, Haverland, Johnsons Early, Senator Dunlap, Enormous and Glen Mary are all one could ask for. Commenced to pick Sample and Ridgway May 8th and am still picking yet (July 6th). I shall use Sample and Ridgway mostly in the future.
W. E. Shoemaker.

Hastings, N. Y., July 15, 1903.
I must tell you about our strawberry patch. We only had one-sixth of an acre and we picked and sold \$70 worth of berries. The Plum Farmer black cap is immense. We are picking them now and are well pleased with them. Everybody is amazed at the size and yield.
Mrs. R. J. Dimon.

.....N. Y., May 20, 1903.
Received the strawberry plants in good shape and have set them.
James Murton.

.....N. C., Nov. 23, 1903.
I never realized fully what the Rough Rider Strawberry was until last Spring. It is the most perfect bearer that I have ever seen. I have set all I had room for this Fall.
Mrs. Geo. M. R. Clapp.

.....Conn., April 9, 1903.
I received the plants all right and in good condition.
C. W. Myers.

West Salamanca, N. Y., July 10, 1903.
I have been using your plants and following your ideas and think I have made quite a success so far and wish to thank you for the benefit I have received, as I read everything that comes from Farmer that I see.
J. E. Champlin.

Union Square, N. Y., June 30, 1903.
I have looked the plants purchased of you over carefully and find them in excellent condition. Nearly all the plants are alive except half of the 25 Rough Rider and half of the 50 Sample, but I do not charge this to the plants as I knew it was very late when I set them out. I expect great success another year as I have done extremely well with what few I had this year. People who have seen berries in Utica, Watertown and home markets saying to me, "Your berries are the best I have seen."
Mrs. Ella H. Miller.

Mrs. Miller got her plants June 12th, showing how late we can fill orders with satisfaction.—L. J. F.

.....Mass., May 26, 1903.
Plants came today all right.
G. H. Winchester.

.....Ohio, May 7, 1903.
Enclosed find \$2.30 for plants as per your invoice. I received them this morning and letter at same time. Thanking you for prompt attention and hoping that the plants will do well and that I can favor you in some way, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
F. J. Horn.

Plants came to express office. They looked green and fresh and if ground was not so dry, or if we could have showers, should expect them all to live.
D. F. Hayden.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL LARGE ORDERS

of our leading specialties A careful estimate of our stock shows that we have growing and ready to dig for spring trade

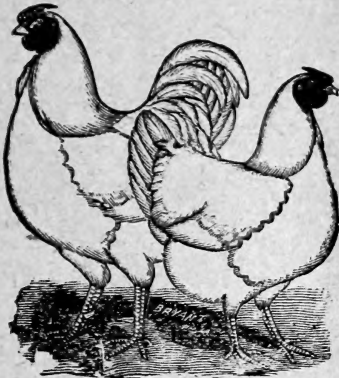
- 250,000 Johnson's Early Strawberry
- 100,000 Rough Rider Strawberry
- 200,000 Sample Strawberry
- 100,000 Ridgway Strawberry
- 50,000 Sunshine Strawberry
- 50,000 Clyde Strawberry
- 125,000 Plum Farmer Black Raspberry
- 100,000 Cuthbert Red Raspberry
- 50,000 Taylor Blackberry
- 200 bushels Early Michigan Potatoes

and good supplies of other varieties.

White Wyandottes

It is conceded by best authorities that the White Wyandotte is the best breed for all around purposes. It is the only breed of fowls that we have on our own place. The following are their characteristics:

Snow white plumage, yellow legs and rose combs. They are great layers. The best winter layers of any breed we know of and they lay well in summer. They mature very early and are the best for



broilers, having bright yellow skin and legs. They are nearly as large as the Plymouth Rocks and twice as large as the Leghorns, laying fully as many eggs as the latter breed.

COCKERELS—We have a few fine cockerels for immediate sale at \$2.00 to \$3.00 each, depending on size and markings. These are just the thing to get to breed up your common fowls.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From the best matings, \$1.25 per 13, \$2.00 for 26. From good stock but not quite so fancy, \$1.00 per 13, \$1.50 per 26. Eggs and cockerels packed securely to go any distance.

I am also prepared to furnish eggs for hatching from the following leading varieties of America's leading strains of poultry; all grand birds that are mated up to produce prize winners; they are as good as money can buy. I shall also be prepared to furnish birds for breeding or show purposes after May 1st at prices from \$1.50 up. Write your wants.

BROWN LEGHORNS—Single Comb Brown Leghorns are the most beautiful of all fowls; their stately carriage and beautiful colored plumage with large, red combs make them very attractive. Besides they are very hardy and the greatest egg machines in existence. Our stock is extra fine.

WHITE LEGHORNS—There are more single comb white leghorns kept by large poultrymen who aim for eggs alone, than all other breeds combined. They lay Winter and Summer and lay a large, white egg. They are very beautiful with their slow-white plumage, large red combs and yellow legs.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS are the farmers' friends. They are good for meat and eggs combined. Cockerels often weigh 9 lbs. at 8 months of age. Ours have got that so much sought for dark blue barring, even to the tips of wings. Low, even combs, and are grand in every respect.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Buff Plymouth Rocks mature a little earlier than the Barreds, are a little quicker to lay, and with their beautiful golden plumage are not behind any for beauty. Our stock is something extra fine.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—White Plymouth Rocks are much admired by all and are a grand all-around fowl. Our stock is direct from prize winners. If you want lots of eggs and a fowl that will dress five pounds at six months, get some of our White Rocks.

PRICE OF EGGS—Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 per 13; \$1.50 per 26. Barred, Buff and White Rocks, \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 26.

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

Sweet Corn Seed

Black Mexican and Stowell's Evergreen. Packet 10c, quart 25c.

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

Perry's Price List

is free. Fancy poultry, direct from America's best prize-winning strains; fancy bees and queens; Gray Carniolan and the celebrated Carniolan—Italian cross. It tells you where to get choice stock at reasonable prices. I try to please all; have got hundreds of satisfied customers. Choice stock now for sale. Write **L. H. PERRY, Clay, N. Y.** Ref.—**L. J. Farmer.**

STANDARD BRED—The kind that lay—Eggs that hatch—from the leading strains.

R. and S. Comb Brown Leghorns, S. Comb White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred and Buff Rocks, and White Wyandottes—the kind that are white and stay white. Eggs, 13 for \$1; 26, \$1.75; 52, \$3; 100, \$5. Also Mammoth Toulouse Geese Eggs 40c each. Stock in season. Catalogue for stamp. 70 per cent. hatch guaranteed.

MAPLELEIGH POULTRY YARDS
H. R. Daily, Pulaski, N. Y., Lock Box, 140 a.

Ulster Co., N. Y., May 11, 1903.
Order No. 8078 received O. K.

Edward Mc Manus.

100 House Plans for Everybody

Do you intend to build a house? If so, you should have a copy of "IDEAL HOMES." This handsome cloth bound book contains 109 pages, is 8½x10½ inches in size, and illustrates 100 house designs of medium priced houses, besides plans for four good, sensible barns. Thirty-four of these houses range in cost from \$500 to \$1,500; the others from \$1,550 up. The price of the book is \$1 and is worth \$5 to any one who intends to build. Make remittance by Post Office or Express Order to

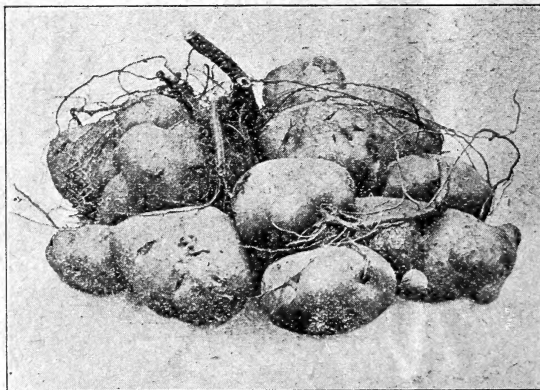
L. J. FARMER



PULASKI, N. Y.

Pulaski Especially Favored So far as having fresh strawberries in their season, early and late, is concerned, Pulaski is especially favored. Beginning in early June, lovers of the strawberry can get fresh berries of the Johnson's Early variety from L. J. Farmer, followed later on by other early and mid-season varieties and finally winding up with Mr. Learned's Rough Rider variety late in July. The editor has often seen the Rough Rider on sale in Pulaski and purchased quarts of them almost as late as August 1st.—PULASKI DEMOCRAT.

THE EARLY MICHIGAN POTATO



Several years ago I received three barrels of this variety from its home in Michigan. These were sold out by the peck to farmers in this locality. Since then the variety has continued to improve from year to year till now it is the leading early variety grown in this locality. John Atkinson, an extensive farmer residing one mile from us, tells us that he dug twenty-four large tubers from one hill the past season, this being the largest yield from one hill of potatoes that he ever had. Peck 50c, bushel \$1.50.

PLEASE NOTE We have made a substantial reduction in prices of most all kinds of plants this year in face of the fact that the cost of production has increased. We have done this in order to close out our entire stock. We supply 6 plants at doz., 50 at 100 and 500 at 1000 rates. On all orders for \$10.00 or more plants, we will supply 25 at 100 rates, 250 at 100 rates.

No. 380

State of New York--Department of Agriculture

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, County of Oswego, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1902, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

Dated September 30, 1903, Albany, N. Y.

C. A. WIETING, Commissioner of Agriculture.